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SABI NI 'SIR'

"Let there be vigor in debate but without bitterness. Let us disagree as deeply as we care to without being disagreeable. For we must remember that the democratic dialogue is for the public good."

President Marcos,
Philamlife Auditorium
May 20, 1967



the national weekly
FORUM
of free expression

PRICES

The price control law should be extended. Even those items which had been delisted should be put back under control to include meat and eggs, to help us absorb the impact of inflation.

Felipe M. Atienza
Association of Barangay
Councils
Batangas City

VOL. III NO. 6 * PCPM Certificate of Registration No. 387 * FOR THE WEEK JUNE 2-8, 1979 * 50 CVOS. IN METRO MANILA

NUEVA ECIJA LAWYERS SPEAK UP

Dismantle martial law!

READER'S REACTION

Case of a missing daughter

Dear editor:

The story of Fr. Abadicio, published in your weekly for the period ending May 18, 1979 has a familiar ring with me. This is because I have had occasion to be asking a similar question when a daughter of mine, a former NSDB scholar at UP, was re-

ported missing. I searched all over for her, enlisting the aid not only of the religious who were active in helping the detainees, like Sor Marianne and the mother of Fr. "Ed" de la Torre, but also the PC thru the kindness of former Ambassador Narciso A. Ramos. I have

visited several detention camps and have gone to Bicutan several times and even talked with former UP student activists. I brought with me a blown up picture of my daughter and asked the detainees, "Have you seen Dong?" Their answer was "No".

After some time, I re-

ceived an anonymous call telling me that "Dong" was in Bicutan under the custody of the CANU. I asked: "How can that be when Dong was not a drug addict?" When I went to the Camp, Dong was not there.

Fortunately, I was already here. (Page 5, please)

CABANATUAN CITY—Speaking on behalf of Nueva Ecija lawyers, the local chapter of the Integrated Bar of the Philippines here recently passed a resolution urging President Marcos to lift martial law and to immediately hold local elections.

The resolution, which came on the heels of a similar agitation from the national leadership of the IBP during the first national convention of Filipino lawyers held in Cebu last April, was passed during a meeting of the local chapter here.

In its resolution, the 9-member board of the N.E. IBP chapter, said there is "no more need for martial law regime and the Filipino people are now fully capable and prepared of holding local elections un-

der ordinary democratic processes."

Signatories of the resolution are chapter president Cecilio F. Wycooc, secretary Carlito Frias, treasurer Ruperto Sampo, director and committee on resolutions chairman Raymundo Z. Anang, director Feliciano Buenaventura, director Ever Bauto I, and director Romeo Samson. Two other boardmembers, Felino Villasan and Elias Jacobo, were absent during the meeting.

The resolution, numbered 13, reads in full:

"Whereas, since the proclamation of martial law by his Excellency, President Ferdinand E. Marcos on September 21, 1972, up to the present, the peace and order situation in our country has improved a

(Page 2, please)

BLISS: For whom? UP student asks

by JO-ANN R. CRUZ
Philippine Collegian

Two hectares of UP land, fronting Philcoa and along the University Ave. entrance, have been chosen site of the government's BLISS housing project. The "awarding" of this land by the UP administration is shrouded in obscure circumstances. Nevertheless, construction of the

640 units has started since early April with the first 100 units scheduled to be ready by June 12.

No less than the First Lady and Metro Manila Governor Mrs. Imelda Romualdez Marcos is taking charge of the project, a title she shares with the President. A host of government agencies have been tapped to provide support and assistance. Included are the Ministry of Human Settlements (MHS), the Ministry of Local Government and Community Development, the National Cottage Industries Development Administration and for the UP

(Page 7, please)

Students set to protest tuition hike

Student organizations are gearing to protest the projected increase of tuition fees in Metro Manila colleges and universities.

Already, campus publications in at least two universities, have come out with strong editorials urging the studentry to speak out their objection to the impending tuition fee hikes.

WE sources also gathered that several student groups have banded to map out their strategy of action against the issue. They stressed, however, that the mass action will be peaceful and orderly.

(Page 7, please)

As we
go to
press

MAJORITY OF ONE



FMS PRIORITY IS HIMSELF

By REUBEN R. CANOY
Assemblyman, Interim Batasang Pambansa

No government on earth can long endure unless it can feel the heartbeat of the people — the only source of its strength and legitimacy.

It must know what the people truly want, their grievances, hopes and dreams. When the leaders become blind to all these, either because of arrogance, stupidity or plain indifference, then government suffers from a fatal weakness.

And no matter how hard it tries, that government finds itself unable to generate public

(Page 5, please)

'Soc' Rodrigo: WE columnist

Former Senator Francisco "Soc" Rodrigo, one of the more credible lawmakers before martial law was declared and a noted commentator of social and political issues, will write a regular column in Pilipino in WE starting next issue.

Rodrigo used to write an incisive column for

the defunct Taliba before the declaration of martial law.

Rodrigo's column will appear on Page 8 in our June 9-15 issue. Watch for it.

BEWARE!

Students passing through the Lawton underpass, beware!

A group of young men who claim to be from DARE keep fleeing unsuspecting students with the aid of a small image of Sto. Niño in Lawton underpass for the past few weeks.

The group's modus operandi works this way: One of the men would approach a student passerby. This

(Page 7, please)



MISS PPP BET — Ma. Elena Gonzales, 18, is one of the finalists in the Miss Press Photographers of the Philippines contest. She's a St. Paul college student.

NO SUCH THING

Death squad?

Western Police District authorities last week allayed fears of the public that there is a campaign "to liquidate known and hardened criminals" in Manila.

The assurance was made by Brig. Gen. James G. Barbers, WPD Superintendent, following a series of reports of "shootouts" between the police and underworld leaders, the latest of which involved a

detainee, Miguel Guevarra, who was shot dead for allegedly trying to escape while being fingerprinted at the annex of the WPD main headquarters on U. N. avenue.

Commentaries made by a daily newspaper columnist on the circumstances behind Guevarra's killing, which in the process raised the question of "liquidation", prompted Barbers

(Page 2, please)

At a glance • At a glance

* COLUMNIST ERNIE RODRIGUEZ JR. ASSAILS GOVERNMENT'S EXTRAVAGANCE

P. 5



RODRIGO

Intramuros: Link to yesterday

by MERCEDES DEL ROSARIO

Being a 20th-century child who never lived in the Big City, I have but a fleeting knowledge of the old "kingdom" of Intramuros. Everything I knew about it was just lifted from the pages of my high school history books — its ancient walls, gates and how Rajah Sulayman lost it to the mighty Spanish conquistador, Legazpi.

I know, however, the important place it occupies in our history.

Indeed, without looking back to the once glorious Intramuros our journey to the past will never be complete. For is not Intramuros one of our major links to yesterday? Is it not the original Manila where Kipling's East and West once met in the sphere of commerce, trade and business? Is it not that once "she was a new Tyre and Sidon to the early conquistadores and a new Rome to the early missionaries?"

Yes, it may all be ruins now, but it is only through these ruins that we are constantly reminded not only of its great and noble past but also of our own history as a nation and heritage as a people. And to leave such ruins as they are would be like betraying our own roots and forsaking our ideals.

VISION

To bury Intramuros in the graveyard of yesterday would be like burying our history. But to bring it back, even with just the slightest fragments of its lost grandeur, would be like reuniting ourselves to the past. We can bring it back, in fact we are now doing so — thanks to the vision of the authorities.

RESPONSIBILITY

The restoration of the Walled City of Intramuros, which has been declared as a national shrine under Republic Act No. 597 and later repealed by RA No. 1607, actually started in mid-February. Though

a number of decrees, laws and proclamations have already been passed since 1926, it is only now that actual work to restore and preserve it has been initiated.

The full responsibility of restoring Intramuros rests on the shoulders of the National Historical Institute (NHI).

According to Arch. Andres Vasquez, Chief of the Monuments and Heraldry Division of the NHI, the restoration of Intramuros involves the full cooperation of the Philippine Army, Philippine Navy, Philippine Constabulary, General Headquarters, Armed Forces of the Philippines and the Integrated National Police.

SECTORS

He explained that the whole of Intramuros was divided into five sectors: Sector I, which is under the guidance of the AFP, includes the Fort Santiago area and some part of Aduana and Postigo. Sector II, on the other hand, includes the Ravelin of Parian and Puerta Isabel and is under the administration of the PA.

Sector III includes the areas of Sta. Lucia Gate, Bastion of Sta. Lucia and Postigo Gate. Sector IV, includes the Bastion of San Andres, Bastion of Dillao, Recoletos (where Aurora Garden stands) and some parts of Ravelin of Parian.

Sector V, the last sector includes the Ravelin of Puerta Real (where the Manila Aquarium is located), Bastion of San Diego, Bastion of San Jose, Bastion of San Eugenio and the Ravelin of San Pedro.

FINDINGS

As of this writing, many areas of Intramuros have already been excavated if not restored. In Sector IV, for instance, the AFP people were able to unearth human remains, old cannons, hundreds of



RESTORATION — Here's one of the Japanese cannons unearthed during the restoration of Intramuros.

porcelain items, earthenware, bottles and ammunitions dating as far back as the 17th, 18th and 19th centuries. They have also reconstructed its stone bridge and restored its old and buched moat.

The 15 chambers of Puerta Isabel are also at present being restored. Concrete portions which give the Puerta a sour appearance are being removed. Synthetic materials are being cemented on the stone joints, particularly in the gun emplacements. The promenade at the up-perdeck is also being waterproofed and portions left unfinished by the now defunct Intramuros Restoration Committee are being continued.

The Bastion of Sta. Lucia has also undergone much renovation. For a long time this bastion was buried with earth fills, now a good portion of it has already been restored. The breach in the walls has been restored with old stones dug from the moat of Fort Santiago. The entire area backfilled with earth and the perimeter wall along Real St. is being traced and restored.

PROGRESS

Much of the area covering Sector IV has also been excavated — a considerable land area which runs along Muralla St.

Much progress has also been done on the restoration of San Diego Bastion formerly known as the fundicion. One can read from the signboard marking this site, that for the first phase of its restoration, underground passages, chambers, spiral staircase and original adobe tile flooring have been uncovered. The 160 mm Japanese dual purpose surface and anti-aircraft naval gun emplaced on the wall, which formed part of their defense line, has been completely restored and refurbished. Being restored at present are the parapet walls facing Bonifacio Drive and Rizal Park; the remaining walls in the gun emplacement and the walls surrounding the cannon.

REWARDS

Cleared of debris and earth are the turret area and wall enclosures. Also unearthed were pieces of human remains, skeletons, broken porcelains, 85 rounds of 30 caliber M1 rifles and 20 mm anti-aircraft gun concrete pedestal platform.

Though the restoration of Intramuros entails a considerable amount of money and would take a long time before it is completely restored, the rewards it promises are more than enough to compensate for the time, money and efforts we have poured in for its restoration.

And when the time comes, we may perhaps feel the glory that was once Intramuros — our link to yesterday.

DEATH SQUAD? (from page 1)

to issue the following statement through his assistant superintendent Col. Narciso M. Cabrera:

"As long as the present leadership of WPD runs the district, there can be no danger of liquidation being tolerated in Manila, tacitly or otherwise. For any mistake that each policeman commits on the performance of duty, the full brunt of punitive action — criminal and administrative — shall be made

Mayor Cuneta sponsors Youth Welfare Camp

Some 50 out-of-school youths from Pasay City are expected to wind up a three-day camping and leadership training session Sunday, June 3, at the Youth Welfare Camp site in Ternate, Cavite.

The participation of the youths was made possible through the sponsorship of Mayor Pablo Cuneta who said that the city government is always ready to assist any program for youth development.

The camping session — the first to be held for this year — is being undertaken by the Youth Welfare Camp, an umbrella organization of some 27 civic and government agencies engaged in child welfare and youth development. It was established in 1969 and has since then conducted

a series of camping programs for more than 2,000 boys and girls from Metro Manila's depressed areas.

Recently, the YWC was able to acquire a seven-hectare site in Ternate to serve as its permanent campsite. Development plans are now being prepared.

The current session is handled by Camp Director Roy Angeles with Jose "Pepot" Enriquez and Col. Gerry Tamayo as program co-chairmen, and Virgilio "Boy" Hernandez as administrative officer.

The YWC board is headed by Judge Regina Ordoñez-Benitez with J. G. Burgos, Jr. and Dr. Elena Perez-Ompoc as president and vice president, respectively.

Huge loan for Makati hospital

MAKATI — A loan of P100-P200-million is being applied for by the Metro Manila Commission with the Development Bank of the Philippines for the renovation of the former Makati Hotel and its conversion into a modern 500 bed hospital.

The hospital, when completed, will serve not only the people of Makati but also those of Pasay City, Mandaluyong, Pateros, Taguig, Las Piñas, Parañaque and Muntinlupa. It will be operated by the

Metro Manila Commission with Makati and the other local government units contributing to its maintenance which is estimated to amount to P15-million a year.

The former Makati Hotel is located along E. de los Santos Avenue and was purchased by the MMC from Mayor Nemesio I. Yabut. Including lot and all buildings, it was assessed at P67-million by a special committee of assessors headed by District Assessor Luis V. Medina Cue of Pasay.

DISMANTLE MARTIAL LAW (from page 1)

lot, our economic condition has become stabilized and the public service in the government, as well as in the private sector have become efficient and satisfactory, among others;

"Whereas, the general consensus is that the conditions prevailing now in our country have come to normalcy so much so that there is no more need for martial law regime, and the Filipino people are now fully capable and prepared of holding local elections under ordinary democratic processes;

"Now, therefore, upon motion of Atty. Cecilio F. Wycoco and Atty. Ever Bauto I, duly seconded by all the other members of the board of officers, be it resolved, as it is hereby resolved, that this chapter earnestly and strongly recommends to his Excellency, Ferdinand E. Marcos, President of the Republic of the Philippines, the lifting of martial law

and the holding of local elections in our country.

"Resolved further, that copies of this resolution be sent to the National Office of the Integrated Bar of the Philippines, Quezon City, the Honorable Supreme Court of the Philippines and the Interim Batasang Pambansa, Quezon City, Philippines. Carried unanimously".

Aside from the IBP, other groups and prominent citizens, including assemblymen and Supreme Court justices, have been clamoring for the lifting of martial law and the holding of local elections.

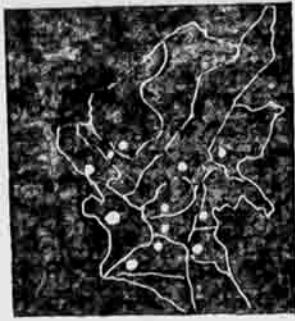
Last December, 1978, for instance, the Federation of Miners in the Philippines (FMP) asked President Marcos to dismantle martial law.

Among those who have expressed strong sentiments against one-man rule are Assemblymen Arturo M. Tolentino, Salvador H. Laurel, Reuben Canoy and other opposition IEP members, particularly those from the Pasyon Bisaya.

Supreme Court Justices Claudio Teehankee and Antonio Barredo have likewise battled for the restoration to the people of their civil and political rights.



METRO MANILA NEWS



Another hike in realty taxes

Real property owners in the four cities and 13 municipalities in Metro Manila are in for another round of increases in their realty taxes.

A new presidential decree, No. 1621, has been issued by President Marcos providing for a general revision of assessments every three years. PD 1621 was promulgated last April 19, 1979.

Under PD 464, otherwise known as the Real Property Tax Code which has been amended by the new decree, general revisions of property assessments are done every five years.

The last general revision was completed only last year and took effect this year. Since last Jan. 1, property owners have started to feel the brunt of the higher assessments which have increased from 40 percent to as much as 500 percent, forcing the owners to pay correspondingly higher taxes to their local governments.

Because of the abrupt tax increases, thousands of property owners all over Metro Manila have filed protests with their district Boards of Tax (Assessment) Appeals questioning the increases in their assessments which were set by their assessors during last year's general revision.

Property owners are expected to raise a howl of protest against PD 1621 on the ground that since assessments have just been hiked, it is premature and untimely to talk about another revision.

PD 1621 provides that beginning July 1, 1981 to June 30, 1982 "the provincial or city assessor shall make a general revision of real property assessments in the province or city to take effect on Jan. 1, 1983, and once every three years thereafter."

In line with the provision of PD 1621 requiring a general revision every three years, property owners or their representatives are obliged to file sworn statements on the true market value of their properties every three years from Jan. 1 to June 30.

This obligation under PD 1621, commences "with calendar year 1980, unless required earlier by the Minister of Finance."

PD 1621, however, contains provisions intended to help low-income owners. Thus, under Sec. 2, properties with an assessed value of not more than P1,000 are exempted from the real property tax. Previously, under PD 464, the amount of exemption was

placed at P500.

Also, PD 1621 stipulates that the first five thousand pesos of the entire assessed valuation of any owner's real property shall be exempt from the additional one percent tax for the Special Education Fund. Under PD 464, property assessed at less than P3,000 is exempt from this Special Education Fund tax of one percent.

Finally, under PD 1621, the Minister of Finance is authorized, upon the approval of the President, to "formulate and prescribe a scheme of graduated realty tax payments and/or a system of equalizing real property valuations for taxation purposes, or such remedial measures that would ease the tax burden..." PD 464 does not give such special authority to the Minister of Finance.

MANILA HIKES ASSESSMENTS

MANILA — From P5.4-billion, the assessments of all taxable real property in Manila have shot up to P9.2-billion as a result of the general revision last year, according to a report of City Assessor Nicolas Catil to Mayor Ramon D. Bagatsing.

From the increased assessments, the city gov-



Assessor CATIL

ernment expects to collect, starting in 1979, a total of P258,201,016.52 in yearly realty taxes. Of this sum, P169,490,550.72 pertains to the basic tax while P88,710,465.80 belongs to the Special Education Fund tax.

This represents an increase in collectible taxes amounting to P104,749,665.23 for both basic and SEF taxes over the collectible taxes before revision.

Percentage-wise, the increase in the amount of real property taxes paid by Manila property owners comes up to 68 percent.

In his report to the mayor, the city assessor compared the assessments of the three categories of property on Dec. 31, 1978 (before revision) and Feb. 28, 1979 (after revision)

as follows:

Feb. 28, 1979	
Land	P4,800,427,130
Improvements	P3,835,689,210
Machinery	P 622,787,990
Total	P9,258,904,330
Dec. 31, 1978 (Before Revision)	

Land	P2,988,680,830
Improvements	P2,059,464,530
Machinery	P 394,956,940
Total	P5,443,102,300

Catil stated in his report that the success in the general revision attained by his office was due in large measure to the all-out assistance and 100 percent cooperation extended by Mayor Bagatsing, as well as to the dedication and spirit of self-sacrifice shown by fellow officials and employees in the office of the city assessor.

To complete the job of revising the assessments of all 142,474 parcels of property before the end of 1978, all personnel of the assessments department, from City Assessor Catil to the lowest employee, had to work until 8 o'clock in the evening every working day and on all Saturdays, Sundays and holidays from September, 1978, until January, 1979.

With its P9.2-billion property assessments, Manila continues to have the biggest amount of real property valuations among all local government units in the entire country.

BARANGAY DEVELOPMENT

QUEZON CITY — The sum of P2.4 million is now available for barangay development projects in Quezon City this year 1979.

According to City Development Officer Severo Melendez of the Ministry of Local Government and Community Development, the amount came from the 10% real estate tax share of all barangays as certified by City Treasurer Anselmo O. Regis.

Melendez said, that the sum will be utilized for development projects by all the barangays for cleanliness and beautification, health and sanitation, multi-purpose barangay hall, disaster prevention and control, children's playground, water system, drainage, pavement improvement, and green revolution and tree planting projects.

(Page 6, please)

B. Barrio ZIP project begins

CALOOCAN CITY—The Bagong Barrio zonal improvement program (ZIP) involving the development of 54 hectares of land will finally be started this week, according to an announcement made by Acting City Mayor Virgilio P. Robles.

Teams of the National Housing Authority which will undertake the development will start re-blocking the entire area by fixing the lines for the streets and pathways so that all houses will front a street or pathway.

The city executive said under the program of work devised by the NHA, one team will finish one block each week. When development is finally completed, Bagong Barrio will be composed of 60 blocks.

Under the development plan, the entire Bagong Barrio will consist of 5,000 home lots of varying sizes. The minimum size will be 80 square meters. They will be sold to the bona-fide occupants at prices to be determined later.

Bagong Barrio is the biggest single depressed area in Metro Manila. Its expropriation from the heirs of the late Maria de Castro (Madam X) was ordered by President Marcos before the April 7, 1978 IBP elections in a special presidential decree issued for the purpose.

The decree earmarked P150-million for the ZIP

project, P50-million of which will go to the purchase of the 54 hectares and P100-million for the cost of development and improvement which includes laying down and paving of streets and pathways, building of curbs and gutters, building of health centers, schools, markets, parks and playgrounds, and bringing in of water and electric service into the area.

There are 19 barangays in the entire Bagong Barrio with a population of some 100,000.

Under an agreement entered into between the city government and the National Housing Authority, the ZIP project will be supervised and managed by a project committee headed by the Caloocan City mayor.

The start of the project was discussed at a meeting held last Saturday morning in the mayor's conference room at City Hall, presided over by the mayor, and attended by an NHA team led by Engr. Michael Molina, who is the project manager. All the 19 barangay captains of Bagong Barrio were also present.

The NHA team briefed the city officials and the barangay captains on the program of work drawn up by the NHA for the development of the entire area.

Who'll be next QC city eng'r?

QUEZON CITY — This city will need a new city engineer on July 27 when the incumbent, Pantaleon Tabora, retires from the public service after reaching 65 years.

Unlike other government officials, City Engr. Tabora does not want an extension. He told this paper last Thursday that he wants to get out of the government so he can enjoy his retirement.

According to him, there are two strong contenders for the job of city engineer: (1) Pasay City Engineer Jesus L. Reyna, president of the Association of City Engineers (ACE) and chairman of the Board for Master Plumbers, and (2) Assistant City Engineer Celso Batallones who has been with the QC engineering department for 27 years and who became Tabora's assistant three years ago.

It is possible, of course, that President Marcos may appoint someone else since the city engineer is a presidential appointee, Tabora said.

Assistant City Engineer Batallones is a civil engineering graduate of the U.S.T. and passed the board exams for civil engineers in 1957. He joined the city's engineering department on Nov. 3, 1952 as construction foreman. (Page 6, please)

Wanted WE dealers

We need news dealers to sell WE in Metro Manila and the following areas: Batangas, Baguio City, La Union, Ilocos Sur, Ilocos Norte, Naga City, Daet and Legazpi City. For particulars, ring us up at telephone no. 47-45-33 or write to our Promotions Department, c/o Mr. Virgilio Yutuc, at Mezzanine, National Press Club Bldg., Magallanes Drive, Intramuros, Manila.

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Editorials

TEXTBOOKS FOR SCHOOL CHILDREN

One of the priority problems that the Ministry of Education and Culture has to tackle before schools open this June 13 is the glaring lack of textbooks for elementary and secondary students.

As admitted by the MEC itself, the current ratio is one textbook for every 10 pupils in Grades I to VI and one for every 9 students in the high school level.

Ideally, the ratio should be one textbook for every two pupils.

If the martial law administration has been extravagant in entertaining our foreign guests and in the instant construction of such "impact projects" as trade pavilions and tourist centers, there's no reason why textbooks should not be provided by the government for the vital education of the country's school children.

ENERGY CONSERVATION

Administration stalwarts have once again sounded the alarm signal for energy conservation due to the tight squeeze in the supply of oil products.

We don't want to downgrade their pleas for the public to save on fuel. What makes the whole exercise frustrating is the obvious fact that those who have been proselytizing on energy conservation are themselves known for their profligacy. They should set the example.

NATIONAL SHRINES
LILIA RAMOS-DE LEON



ZAMBOANGA'S RIZAL SHRINE

The Rizal Shrine in Dapitan City of Zamboanga del Norte is, as Rizal described it, "located on a beautiful bay which looks toward the west, on a kind of island especially made for it as if to isolate it from the vulgar world..." An enormous rock on the shore bears a plaque informing visitors that here Rizal and his Josephine took the breeze in the evenings.

Rizal was arbitrarily exiled to Dapitan in July 1892 when he was 31 years old. Upon winning P6,200 in the lottery, Rizal bought some 16 hectares in Talisay, a barrio one-and-a-half kilometers from the poblacion.

Here he built his home, put up a hospital, established a school, collected botanical and zoological specimens for some museums in Europe, engaged in farming, embarked in the business of buying and selling copra, sculpted and painted, and wrote some of his poems, articles and scientific treatises.

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JOSE G. BURGOS, JR.
Publisher-Editor

TO SEEK AND LIVE THE TRUTH AND SHAKE
A VISION.

BEST FROM THE DAILIES



Bulletin Today

PUBLISHER'S NOTES



GRIPE OF AMBASADOR TUPAS

by JOSE G. BURGOS, JR.

In the May 27 issue of the Philippine Panorama, Sunday magazine of the Bulletin Today, editor-turned-ambassador Rodolfo G. Tupas, poured his heart out in an interview article that practically placed the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in a bad light.

The article detailed "humiliating incidents" which so riled our ambassador to Libya that he virtually threw sobriety and diplomacy to the winds and branded a "few insensitive people who are unfortunately in sensitive positions as incompetents in the Ministry lorded over by another journalist-turned-diplomat."

I don't know how the bigwigs in the Ministry took Tupas' diatribe or whether, in exposing his embassy's sorry plight, he committed a diplomatic breach, but certainly, not a few faces turned red upon reading the magazine article.

Why did Fr. Raymundo Abadicio leave in a hurry for West Germany and who was the former nun with him in his flight?

These questions are intriguing several people who have been following the case of the "missing" priest whose disappearance has created a furor among local clergy and the milita-

ry. Perhaps, the one man who would like to get the immediate answers to these questions is Bishop Julio Labayan, Abadicio's superior who managed to rattle the defense establishment with his own speculation of the "mystery." I have my own question: Naisahan ba si Bishop Labayan?

It's a pity but the Philippine Business for Social Progress (PBSP) is still awaiting word of several schools who have been tapped to select scholars under the PBSP Scholarship Fund Program.

According to a press release, some 31 students belonging to families earning less than P18,000 a year, have yet to be named by 19 schools throughout the country.

So far, only 14 students have been awarded scholarship grants by 10 schools out of the 29 schools recommended as proponents or guardians of the P1 million scholarship program.

The program is there. The money is there. So what's holding back school proponents from selecting the PBSP scholars?

One of the more active dealers of WE is Gasan (Marinduque) Mayor Ruben Mendoza. The youth-

He built three houses all made of bamboo, wood and nipa; in the largest, which was square, the hero lived. The octagonal one served as his students' dormitory, while the hexagonal one housed the chickens. In addition to these houses, Rizal built others to accommodate his hospital staff and his patients coming from far places. As his students grew in number, he built another house, the first floor of which was used as a workshop. He and his students also built a pond and a kiosk overlooking the whole town and port. After the hero's execution, his Dapitan properties were confiscated. For some years after the change of sovereignty from Spain to America, the Talisay hacienda was neglected. However, by 1913, this place was converted by the government into a public park in memory of Rizal.

On June 19, 1948, President Elpidio Quirino issued Executive Order No. 145 declaring the hero's Dapitan haven a shrine and authorizing the collection of voluntary contributions from students of all levels to finance the repair and reconstruction of the houses built by Rizal in Dapitan.

What type of government?

By DR. JOSE M. ARUEGO

Governor, Philippine Constitution Association (PHILCONSA); Ph.B., M.A. (in political science), University of Chicago; L.B., University of Manila M.P.L., S.J.D.; George Washington University, author of Principles of Political Science, The New Philippine Constitution, Political Law Reviewer, International Law Reviewer, etc.

PART II

As provided in the original 1973 Philippine Constitution there shall be, among other constitutional agencies, a National Assembly; a President, who shall be the symbolic head of state; and a Prime Minister, who shall be the head of the government.

The National Assembly shall be composed of representatives elected for a term of six years by the qualified electors of the geographical representative districts (one representative for each of them) into which the country shall be divided.

Both the President and the Prime Minister shall be elected by the National Assembly from among its Members. (Article VII, sec. 2; Article IX, sec. 2)

How The Constitution Set Up A Parliamentary System of Government

The original 1973 Philippine Constitution did not say in so many words that it was setting up a parliamentary system of government. But it did so provide for the system by making the tenure of office of the real Executive — the Prime Minister — dependent upon the law-making body — the National Assembly.

On the matter, the Constitution provides thus: "The National Assembly may withdraw its confidence from the Prime Minister only by electing a successor by a majority vote of all its members. No motion for the election of such successor shall be debated and voted upon until after the lapse of three days from the submittal of the same."

"The Prime Minister may advise the President in writing to dissolve the National Assembly whenever the need arises for a popular vote of confidence on fundamental issues, but not on a matter involving his own personal integrity. Whereupon, the President shall dissolve the National Assembly not earlier than five days nor later than ten days from his receipt of the advice, and call for an election on a date set by the Prime Minister which shall not be earlier

ful mayor who volunteered to serve as our dealer is known for his uncompromising stand for democracy and human rights and it's no wonder that he's our foremost "promoter" in his province.

Incidentally, WE is now being distributed in Cebu, Bacolod, Tarlac, San Fernando (Pampanga), Cabanatuan, San Pablo, among other areas throughout the country.

than forty-five days nor later than sixty days from that date of such dissolution. However, no dissolution of the National Assembly shall take place within nine months immediately preceding a regular election or within nine months following a general election.

"In case of dissolution of the National Assembly or the termination of its regular term, the incumbent Prime Minister and the Cabinet shall continue to conduct the affairs of government until the new National Assembly is convoked and a Prime Minister is elected and has qualified." (Article VIII, sec. 13).

Political System Under The 1975 Constitutional Amendments

The 1976 amendments to the Philippine Constitution did not abolish, for another political system, the parliamentary system of government adopted in the original 1973 Philippine Constitution.

They created a lawmaking body to be known as the Interim Batasang Pambansa in lieu of the interim National Assembly. It shall have the same rights, privileges, and disqualifications as the interim National Assembly and the regular National Assembly and the members thereof, however, it shall not exercise the power provided in Article VIII, sec. 14(1) of the original 1973 Philippine Constitution (the power to concur in the making of treaties, without which concurrence no treaty negotiated by the Prime Minister, (in the meantime by President (Prime Minister Ferdinand E. Marcos) shall be valid.

They, also changed the title of President Ferdinand E. Marcos from Incumbent President to President (Prime Minister), and provided that President (Prime Minister) Ferdinand E. Marcos should continue to exercise all his previous powers as incumbent President and likewise his powers and prerogatives under the 1935 Philippine Constitution and the powers vested in the President and Prime Minister under the 1973 Philippine Constitution (Constitutional Amendment No. 3).

If he so desires, he may appoint a Deputy Prime Minister or as many Deputy Prime Ministers as he may deem necessary (Constitutional Amendment No. 4).

In addition, he and the Cabinet shall exercise all (Page 5, please)

support for its programs of reform and development.

This breakdown of rapport between government and people was never more disturbingly demonstrated than in Samar, where Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile was a recent visitor.

In candid talks with common folks, he discovered to his utter dismay that the situation in the countryside was far from rosy and at variance with the glowing reports submitted by field commanders.

That Enrile was shocked by what he saw and heard on the spot serves as an indication that like President Marcos and the rest of the Cabinet members, he may have at that point already come to believe their own propaganda.

It was Dr. Goebbels, Hitler's clever propaganda man, who espoused the belief that a lie, repeated often enough, becomes the truth. Since media in the Philippines today publish nothing but stories and reports lauding the success of the New Society and the martial law regime, even our own officials have been misled.

In remote areas in Samar, the defense chief came upon military men lording it over terrified villagers, behaving more like Roman proconsuls than defenders of the people.

From fishermen and vendors, they exacted what was tantamount to a tribute. They had, according to Enrile, "the best food, the most comfortable accommodations, and sometimes the prettiest girls."

Outraged, he had these abusive military personnel pulled out at once and replaced with new troops whom he ordered to behave — "or else."

To compound the problem, small town officials were nowhere to be found. Many were reportedly in Manila on "official business" or elsewhere attending to personal matters.

The situation was a perfect breeding ground for rebellion. And this was what happened in Samar. Dissident groups, rather well-organized and well-armed, took over several municipalities and virtually governed them.

Left to themselves, the population had to evolve a *modus vivendi* with the rebels.

The strange thing is that Samar is linked by a beautiful bridge to Leyte, where so much money has been poured for development. It is literally only a stone's throw from the land of milk and honey.

Its favorite son, former Calbayog City Mayor Jose Roño, is now one of the most powerful men in the Marcos cabinet as Minister of Local Government, Community Development and Cooperatives.

And yet Enrile views Samar today as one of the most neglected and underdeveloped provinces of the country. Its roads and bridges are in a state of disrepair or non-existent. People live the way they always have since the time of President Quezon.

In one town that time — and the government — obviously forgot, a young professional was moved to say: "They are building Manila as a City of Man — but ours is a country of pigs!" There was despair and frustration in his voice.

And it was the same voice that could be heard not only in Samar but in many quarters of the country.

There is, of course, a reason for this imbalance or injustice. For political reasons, President Marcos must preserve and protect Manila at all costs. As the seat of government and the international display window of the New Society, it must be beautified, kept spotlessly clean, peaceful and orderly.

For even if a full-scale war or revolution were to rage in the provinces for years, the Marcos government would remain intact. For the President and his men, it would be business as usual.

But the slightest disturbance or ripple in Manila, fanned by discontent, inflation or gas shortages, would rock the entire country and threaten his position.

This explains why during the past months, everything has been done to keep the inhabitants of Manila happy — at the expense of provincial citizens.

All through the UNCTAD V conference, vehicle owners have been filling up their tanks in Manila without delay or inconvenience. In provincial towns and cities, on the other hand, cars and jeeps and tricycles line up for as long as three or four blocks and for as long as 24 hours to get their share of fuel.

Provincial butchers complain of a shortage of hogs for local consumption, because the supply was being bought up at higher prices so the government rolling stores in Manila could be stocked with cheap pork.

As times grow worse, the people of the City of Man may suffer a slight inconvenience at the most, but for those eking out a living in the countryside it's going to be a struggle for survival.

More and more, it is becoming evident that President Marcos's first priority is not the country but himself. Why else would he sacrifice the welfare of 35,000,000 Filipinos in the provinces for the sake of maintaining Metro Manila as a showcase of peace and plenty?

Like Defense Minister Enrile, it is time for the

comments

GOV'T EXTRAVAGANCE

by ERNIE RODRIGUEZ, Jr.

"The way they're being wined, dined and feted, many UNCTAD delegates want to find out how we got classified as a poor nation."

— JOSE L. GUEVARA
in "Point of Order,"
The Times Journal,
May 14, 1979

"We're not a rich country but we're giving \$50 million to the two windows of the UNCTAD Common Fund. The amount is not much but it is more than the aid we get from the United States in one year."

— TEODORO F. VALENCIA
in "Over a Cup of Coffee,"
Daily Express, May 20, 1979

UNUSUAL POVERTY. It's a good thing we are quoting the two wise guys from Ipanaui, Balangas for this week's column. Both Doroy Valencia and Joe Guevara are the two most outstanding apologists of the New Society, so we have no fear of being misunderstood.

Our people are much confused over our economic situation. The President tells us to tighten our belts and to exercise the utmost restraint in the expenditure of public funds, and yet we have the Administration allocating funds for purposes that are entirely alien to our national well-being. Malacañang donated sometime ago a million dollars for an Egyptian project, in spite of the fact that the Arabs are the richest people in the world. Now, we are giving \$50 million to the UNCTAD, when even the richest nations on earth are having their second thoughts about doling out any amount for the Common Fund. Of course, we have no reason to criticize our Prime Minister for having gifted \$100,000 to educational scholarships in foreign countries, like the United States, the richest country in the world. After all, that's his money and he can do with it as he pleases.

But it's extravagant. If not downright ridiculous, for a poor country like the Philippines, to give out

WHAT TYPE

the powers and functions, and discharge the responsibilities of the regular President (Prime Minister) and his Cabinet (Constitutional Amendment No. 4) Moreover,

"Whenever in the judgment of the President (Prime Minister), there exists a grave emergency or a threat or imminence thereof, or whenever the interim Batasang Pambansa or the regular National Assembly falls or is unable to act adequately

doles just like they were nutritious. We are fond of telling the whole world that we are poor and that we need foreign aid, and we hit the rich states for not throwing us a few crumbs from their table. And yet we throw parties for representatives of the wealthy nations, we offer the international organizations sums of money that we can ill afford to spend. Does all this not mean that we are trying to pull a fast one over on the public? That we pretend to be poor when we are as a matter of fact rich? What do we get out of this policy? Is it possible that we think we can hood-wink the rest of humanity? Are they that naive to believe in our protestations of poverty, when we are spending money like the drunken sailor?

There's nothing wrong with our trying to prod the rest of the world to come out and help the developing nations. But let us not assume that we can solve our political problems by means of economic profligacy. We are novices in the art of international diplomacy, and we are bound to pay for this foolish mistake. We should not be ashamed to flaunt our poverty in public; the rich will sympathize with us if we are honest with them. Otherwise, they will just be laughing at us and behind our backs. There is no question about the fact that we are poor but we are not acting like we are.

(from page 4)

on any matter for any reason that in his judgment requires immediate action, he may, in order to meet the emergency, issue the necessary decrees, orders, or

letters of instructions, which shall form part of the law of the land." (Constitutional Amendment No. 4)

Ibid: Original 1973 Philippine Constitution As Amended In Force (To be continued)

INCREASED ASSESSMENTS — AGAIN!

The policy makers of the national government have done it again. In sheer disregard of the feelings of all property owners of Metro Manila and of the entire country, they have announced the promulgation by President Marcos of Presidential Decree No. 1621 shortening the period for the general revision of property assessments from five to only three years.

Under this new decree, which amends PD 464, property owners are required to prepare and submit to their assessors sworn statements on the true market values of their real estates starting next Jan. 1, 1980.

The new revision which will mean increased assessments and bigger realty taxes will start on July 1, 1981, to take effect in 1983.

This decision on the holding of another general revision at a time when all property owners are still reeling from the steep increases in their realty taxes, beginning this year, increases ranging from 40 percent to 500 percent, is untimely and inconsiderate.

Because of the unheard-of increases in assessments, thousands of property taxpayers have filed protests with their Board of Tax (Assessment) Appeals. It will take many, many years for all these protests to be disposed of.

PD 1621 is certain to increase the blood pressure of all property owners throughout the country and to make them feel that the government does not care about their feelings just so it could collect more and bigger taxes for expenditures many of which are questionable.

CASE OF A MISSING (from page 1)

lowed to enter the dormitory of the UP student activists who even served me coffee. After taking me into their confidence, one activist said: "Why don't you try the safehouses, sir?"

I heard of the word "safehouse" before but I had no knowledge of what a safehouse really was. I was then told that a safehouse was an unregistered detention place which moves from place to place and where the suspects are kept for interrogation for as long as those in charge want to keep them. There are no records of the inmates of the safehouses. According to my informant, one of their companions was kept in a safehouse for more than one year and she was released only after a big shot in the military intervened!

So I asked how could I get to know if my daughter is in one of these safehouses? My informant said: "If you know a big shot in the Department (now Ministry) of National Defense, that should be easy." I knew no one, and Secretary Barbero was then in Tripoli, so I just prayed to God.

To make a long story short, my daughter was one of the thousands who

were released from detention, without any charge, in July, 1977. Her name was not included among those published in the newspapers because she came from a "safehouse" and not from a detention camp. She was, however, tight-lipped as to the location of the safehouse where she was detained. But she knew that I was looking for her — only she could not get in touch with me because she was tightly guarded. She even told me that she was shown a copy of the blown up picture which I had been distributing to friends and acquaintances, asking: "Have you seen Dong?" (There was no "WE" publication, then).

Although my daughter was tight lipped and won't tell me where the safehouse where she was detained was located, I knew it, because when she arrived she bought with her a buco ple which she bought on the way from her place of detention to our house as a "pasalubong" to her Mommy.

Here's hoping that this bit of experience could help.

Very truly yours,
JULIAN U. DE VERA
71 Malakas St., Q.C.

WE Outlet

If your favorite newsstand runs out of WE, call up Totoy Yutuc at our WE outlet, Tel. 47-45-33.

President and all the Cabinet members to move around the country, rub elbows with the people once more and really know what they think and feel.

It is the only way to run any kind of government.

WE Classified Ads

LEGAL NOTICES * BUSINESS DIRECTORY

Republic of the Philippines
OFFICE OF THE SHERIFF
Pasig, Metro-Manila

DEVELOPMENT BANK OF THE
PHILIPPINES,

Mortgagee,

— versus —

Spouses CORNELIO M. RAMOS and
EUFROCINA C. ORILLO (EUFROCINA
O. RAMOS),

Mortgagors,
EXTRA JUDICIAL FORECLOSURE OF REAL
ESTATE MORTGAGE UNDER ACT 3135, AS
amended by ACT 4118.

x — — — — — x

NOTICE OF SHERIFF'S SALE

WHEREAS, by virtue of the Deed of Real Estate Mortgage duly executed and signed in due form on January 27, 1975 by the Spouses CORNELIO M. RAMOS and EUFROCINA C. ORILLO (EUFROCINA O. RAMOS), both of legal age, Filipinos, with residence and postal address at 3139 Limay Street, Tondo, Manila, hereinafter referred to as the mortgagors, in favor of the DEVELOPMENT BANK OF THE PHILIPPINES, with principal place of business and postal address at DBP Building, Buendia Ave., Makati, Metro-Manila, hereinafter referred to as the mortgagee, the former mortgaged to the latter certain parcels of real properties and all improvements existing thereon, to wit:

TRANSFER CERTIFICATE OF TITLE NO. 41248 PROVINCE OF RIZAL

"A parcel of land (Lot 1-B of the subdivision plan (LRC) Psd.142948, being a portion of Lot 1, Block 1, described on plan (LRC) Psd.27979, LRC Record No. Free Patent), situated in the Barrio of Hinapoc, Municipality of Antipolo, Province of Rizal, Island of Luzon. Bounded on the NE., points 1 to 2 by Lot 1-A of the subdivision plan; on the SE., points 3 to 4 by Road Lot 1 (LRC) Psd.27979; on the SW., points 3 to 4 by Lot 1-C of the subdivision plan; and on the NW., points 4 to 1 by Lot 1, Psu.13194, and property of Clemente Lico (Psd.178091); x x x containing an area of FOUR HUNDRED FIFTY SIX (456) SQUARE METERS, more or less."

ORIGINAL CERTIFICATE OF TITLE NO. 273 PROVINCE OF RIZAL

"A parcel of Agricultural Public Land, situated in the Barrio of Mailanca, Municipality of Marikina, Province of Rizal. Bounded on the N., along line 1-2 by Lot 18, Sgs.4105-D; on the E., along line 2-3 by Public Land; on the S., along line 3-4 by Lot 16, Sgs.4105-D; and on the W., along line 4-1 by Provincial Road; x x x containing an area of SIX HUNDRED TWENTY ONE (621) SQUARE METERS, more or less."

NOTE: This lot is covered by MSA No. (IIL-1) 1423. (This lot is a portion of Lot 100-IL4755) x x x /."

WHEREAS, the said mortgagors executed the aforesaid deed of real estate mortgage in order to secure from the mortgagee, a mortgage loan in the amount of SIX HUNDRED SIXTY THOUSAND PESOS ONLY (P660,000.00), in Philippine currency;

WHEREAS, the terms and conditions of the said mortgage contract were said to have been broken and violated by the mortgagors by their failure to pay the mortgage indebtedness, which as of March 31, 1979 amounts to SEVEN HUNDRED TWENTY TWO THOUSAND ONE HUNDRED TWENTY THREE & 70/100 PESOS (P722,123.70), in Philippine currency, with interest thereon, attorney's fees, exclusive of daily interests and expenses thereafter, penalties, charges; lawful fees and expenses, all secured by said mortgage;

NOW THEREFORE, by virtue of the power of attorney inserted in the said deed of real estate mortgage and in accordance with the provisions of Act 3135, as amended by Act 4118, the Ex-Officio Provincial Sheriff of Rizal, upon a verified petition of the mortgagee aforementioned thru MR. R. D. MANALO, Manager, Inc. Projects Dept. II of the mortgagee bank, hereby announces and gives notice to all parties concerned and to the public in general that on June 20, 1979, at 10:00 o'clock in the morning or soon thereafter, in front of his Office, located at the Ground Floor, New Hall of Justice Bldg., Rizal Provincial Capitol Compound, Pasig, Metro-Manila, he or his duly authorized deputy sheriff, will sell at public auction to the highest bidder and for cash, in Philippine currency, the above-described real properties and all improvements existing thereon, to satisfy the full amount of the mortgage indebtedness, interests, attorney's fees, penalties, charges, lawful fees and expenses plus all the necessary sheriff's fees and expenses incidental to this foreclosure and sale.

This Notice of Sheriff's Sale shall be posted for a period of twenty (20) days on three (3) public places in Antipolo, Rizal and in Marikina, Metro-Manila, where the properties are located and on three (3) public places in Pasig, Metro-

Republic of the Philippines
OFFICE OF THE EX-OFFICIO SHERIFF
Quezon City

CAPITOL DEVELOPMENT AND
FINANCING CORPORATION,

Mortgagee,

— versus —

SOSIMA OJANO,

Mortgagor.

EXTRA-JUDICIAL FORECLOSURE OF
REAL ESTATE MORTGAGE UNDER ACT
3135 AS AMENDED,

NOTICE OF SHERIFF'S SALE

WHEREAS, by virtue of the Deed of Real Estate Mortgage executed on January 16, 1976, by SOSIMA OJANO, mortgagor, with residence and postal address at 177 Pajo Street, Quezon City, and CAPITOL DEVELOPMENT AND FINANCING CORPORATION, mortgagee, the former mortgaged to the latter the following real estate properties, together with all the improvements existing thereon, which are more particularly described as follows, to wit:

TRANSFER CERTIFICATE OF TITLE NO. 99776 — QUEZON CITY

"A parcel of land (Lot No. 20, Block No. LCH-224 of the subdivision plan Psd.20284 being a portion of the Lot R.P. 2-A-1 of plan Bsd.7365, LRC (GLRO) Rec. No. 2631), situated in Quirino District, Quezon City. Bounded on the NE., by Lot 22, Block LSH-225; on the SE., by Road No. 20, (Pajo Street); on the SW., by Lot 18, Block LSH-224, and on the NW., by Lots 17 and 19, Block LCH-224; all of the subdivision plan x x x containing an area of TWD HUNDRED (209) NINE SQUARE METERS, more or less" including all the improvements existing and may be erected in the future.

WHEREAS, said mortgagor executed the aforesaid mortgage to secure her obligation in the amount of P40,000.00 from the mortgagee;

AND WHEREAS, the terms and conditions of the said mortgage contract have been violated due to the mortgagor's failure to pay the sum of P40,000.00 plus interest at the rate of 12% per annum and attorney's fee equivalent to 25% of the obligation and other expenses in connection with this foreclosure and sale.

NOW THEREFORE, by virtue of the power of attorney inserted in the said Deed of Mortgage and upon verified petition of the mortgagee and in accordance with Act 3135 as amended, the Ex-Officio Sheriff of Quezon City, hereby announces to all interested parties and to the public in general, that on the 14th day of June, 1979, at 10:00 o'clock in the morning, or soon thereafter, in front of the Main Entrance of the New Quezon City Hall Building, Elliptical Road, Diliman, Quezon City, he or his Deputy, will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION to the highest bidder, FOR CASH and in Philippine Currency, the above-described real estate property, together with all the improvements existing thereon, to satisfy the mortgage debt mentioned in the mortgage contract, plus interests, attorney's fees, and all the necessary legal fees and expenses for the service of this Foreclosure and Sheriff's Sale.

This Notice of Sheriff's Sale will be published in the "WE", a newspaper of general circulation in Quezon City, once a week for three (3) consecutive weeks, the first publication to take place at least 20 days before the date of the auction sale.

Likewise, three (3) copies of this Notice will be posted in three (3) conspicuous places in Quezon City where the real property is located and where the auction sale shall take place.

Prospective bidders or buyers are hereby enjoined to investigate for themselves the title to the said real estate property and the encumbrances thereon, if any there be.

Quezon City, Philippines, May 16, 1979.

Manila, where the auction sale shall take place and likewise a copy of this Notice shall be published for the same period in "WE", a newspaper of general circulation in Metro-Manila and Rizal and edited in Quezon City, once a week, for three (3) consecutive weeks, the first publication to take place at least twenty (20) days before the date of the auction sale.

This Mortgage includes one (1) parcel of land situated in Quezon City and a chattel mortgage but the personal properties contained therein are situated at No. 3139 Limay Street, Tondo, Manila and therefore outside the jurisdiction of this Office.

Prospective buyers or bidders are hereby enjoined to investigate for themselves the titles to the said real properties and the encumbrances thereon, if any there be.

Pasig, Metro-Manila, May 11, 1979.

NICANOR G. SALAYSAY
Ex-Officio Provincial Sheriff

PABLO L. SY
Chief Deputy Sheriff
(Incharge)

"AFTER DUE RAFFLE BY THE EXECUTIVE JUDGE
PUBLICATION HAS BEEN ASSIGNED TO WE."

Copy furnished:

Spouses Cornelio M. Ramos and
Eufrocina C. Orillo, 3139 Limay St., Tondo, Manila

Legal Department, DBP
DBP Building, Buendia Ave., Makati, Metro-Manila
Dates: May 19, 26 and June 2, 1979.

Republika ng Pilipinas
HUKUMANG PANGKA-
BATAAN AT PAGSASA-
MAHANG PANTAHANAN
(Juvenile and Domestic
Relations Court)
Lungsod Quezon

IN THE MATTER OF THE
ADOPTION OF THE
MINORS ASUNCION C.
SALVA AND PRESTON D.
SALVA,

SP. PROC. NO. QG.00387

ROSALINA M. SALVA,
Petitioner.

x — — — — — x

ORDER

Herein verified petition was filed by Rosalina M. Salva, praying that after due notice, publication and hearing Asuncion and Preston, both surnamed Salva, be declared her children by adoption.

It is alleged that herein petitioner is of legal age and temporarily residing at Lot No. 14, Block W-34, Jose Abad Santos St., Heroes Hill, Quezon City; that she is married to Eugene Dahilig, an American citizen; that however, their union is childless; that Asuncion C. Salva who is 21 years of age, is the daughter of petitioner's brother, Emerito M. Salva, while Preston D. Salva, who is 20 years old, is the son of petitioner's other brother, Mamillano M. Salva; that the proposed adoptees have both given their consent to the herein proposed adoption; that they have no properties of their own; and that the herein petitioner has all the qualifications and none of the disqualifications to adopt.

WHEREFORE, let this case be set for hearing on June 22, 1979 at 8:30 o'clock in the morning before this Court sitting at the 4th Floor, New City Hall, Diliman, Quezon City, Metro-Manila; and notice is hereby given that anyone who has objections to the herein petition should file, on or before the hearing, his opposition thereto with a statement of the grounds therefor.

Let a copy of this Order be published at the expense of the petitioner, once a week for three (3) consecutive weeks in the "WE" (For the Young Filipino), a newspaper of general circulation in Quezon City, selected by the Clerk of Court in accordance with Presidential Decree No. 1079, with the last publication being made not later than June 9, 1979 or at least two weeks before the hearing.

Let copies of this Order and the petition with its annexes be served on the Office of the Solicitor General and the Director, Bureau of Family and Child Welfare, Ministry of Social Services and Development. The latter is hereby directed to conduct a social case study on the petitioner and the proposed adoptees, within thirty (30) days from receipt hereof; to submit a report thereon at least one week before the hearing; and to be present

WHO'LL BE NEXT. (from page 3)

became assistant civil engineer on May 1, 1958, was promoted civil engineer on Feb. 6, 1962, senior civil engineer on April 19, 1963 and supervising civil engineer on Jan. 3, 1966. On Aug. 17, 1976, he was promoted assistant city engineer. He has completed nine units for a master's degree at Araneta University.

Pasay City Engineer Reyna, on the other hand, is a BSCE from Mapua, a Master in Management, a Master of Science in Management Engineering and a Bachelor of Science in Sanitary Engineering.

Before he became Pasay city engineer, five years ago, he was Manila assistant city engineer, then district highways engineer for South Manila. He has been chairman of the Board of Examiners for Master Plumbers for the past several years.

Reyna has undertaken two scholarship trainings in Road Techniques in Paris, France, in 1967-68 and in Urban Transportation Planning, also in Paris, in 1976. As president of the Association of City Engineers, he attended, as Philippine delegate, the First World Conference on Continuing Engineering Education held in Mexico City last month.

BARANGAY (from page 3)

Each of the 137 barangays in Quezon City will receive a share of P53,600 from the realty tax collected last year. For a barangay to avail of its share, a budget should be prepared duly approved by the city treasurer. Also a development plan should be prepared by the development council subject to approval by the MLGCD through the City Development Office. The barangay will then submit to the City Development Office their barangay resolution and other documents for final approval and implementation of the project.

Last year, a total of P1.5 million worth of projects were completed by the barangays with their 10% real estate Tax share. — ROD O. FRANCIA

on the date and time of hearing stated above.

SO ORDERED.

Quezon City, Metro Manila, Philippines, May 15, 1979.

LEONOR INES LUCIANO
Presiding Judge

May 26, June 2, 9, 1979.



FOR THE EX-OFFICIO SHERIFF:

By: ROBERTO B. GARCIA
Deputy Sheriff

Dates of Publication:

May 19, 26 & June 2, 1979.

WARNING: It is absolutely prohibited to remove, deface or destroy this Notice, on or before the date of the Auction Sale, under penalty of law.

BLISS, the University of the Philippines System.

Government funding for the project is colossal with a half a year's budget of P250-M, flexible enough to be increased if necessity warrants. An estimated US \$600-M will altogether be spent for a five-year BLISS project to construct 1,500 communities in the country. However, costs are farthest from government considerations as Donny Geaga of the MHS stated, "sky is the limit." Money comes from the "special discretionary fund of the President" reveals Eric Lopez of the MHS BLISS planning group.

BLISS FOR WHOM

Besides UP, the government has designated seven other BLISS sites: one each in Manila, Makati, Pasig, Muntinlupa, Mandaluyong, Caloocan and another in Quezon City. The housing sites scattered throughout densely populated Metro Manila area is supposed to provide urban residents with even chances of obtaining a unit.

But the requirements run long before an applicant may be awarded space. The aspirant must at present be a resident or be employed within a three-kilometer radius of the desired BLISS site. He must be a Filipino citizen and a resident of Metro Manila for at least three years. He must come from a family of at least three members but not exceeding eight. He must not own any land or house. He must have a monthly gross income ranging from P500 to P3,000.

The BLISS buildings will be medium rise four-storey apartments with two bedrooms, a bathroom, a kitchen and a washroom. Each building will house four to five units ranging from 50 to 70 sq. m. in size depending upon the rent the applicant could afford. Monthly rental rates range from P150 to P300 which will further depend upon the income level of the applicant.

Choosing residents for the BLISS units is an arduous task for the computer which will sift the screened applications. In the UP BLISS alone, some 850 have applied since mid-April.

WHY IN UP?

The choice of UP as a BLISS site remains a controversial issue and UP officials themselves are obscure on this point. Capt. Madrigal of the University Relocation Team expressed surprise about the choice: "I don't know why housing units are being constructed in front of UP." Not even

Vice President for Administration Ramon Portugal knew about the choice, Madrigal said, until the white skeleton of the building materialized. Questions on the BLISS project at UP were directed at Capt. Madrigal who is assigned to the project together with lawyer Angel Colet of the University Legal Counsel. It appears though that Colet has very limited information on the topic.

According to Madrigal, however, Colet has declared the "awarding" of UP land to the BLISS as "illegal". A provision passed by then President Elpidio Quirino states that "no part of UP property shall be alienated without the permission of the President." Although UP is a government property, the provision does not cover repossession of government land from the University. To compound matters further, no formal contract or agreement on the transfer of land has yet been drawn.

Meanwhile, Pook Ricarte residents were given standby warnings for a possible relocation to the BLISS site. The Ricarte dwellers are apprehensive though that they may have to turn down offers of a BLISS unit as most of them admitted that they could not afford the rental rates. They also fear relocation to more undesirable areas far from their place of employment even as they had the initial impression that BLISS aimed to offer bliss to the lower income groups.

Edna Bancod of the MHS revealed that 40 percent of the units will be awarded to applicants from the low income group, 40 percent from the lower middle class and the remaining 20 percent from the upper middle class.

The reactions of the UP students ranged from apathy to surprise to bewilderment to downright indignation arising from lack of information on the topic.

Most students expressed the fear that UP may be giving birth to an eyesore; others project a probable increase in crime rates and a worsening of the campus traffic problem; still others doubt the reasons behind the choice of the university as a BLISS site considering its strategic role in the political and social scene.

At the moment, UP BLISS is far from reaching the state of ecstasy with MHS Project Inspector Alfonso Romero's admission that the organization of the project

pany.

The displacement of the families from their homes and farmlands was carried out through terrorism, according to Datu Manlapinig (Jesus Mangumaling) who identified the company as the Misamis Exploration Corporation (MEC) which has been mining chromite ore in five barrios in Opol, Misamis Oriental.

According to Manlapinig, the mining firm has destroyed the tribes' crops and homes and even took their farm animals.

Another question raised by the chieftain is the authenticity of the MEC's 20 mining claims (81 hectares each). He said that records of the bureau of mines showed that the firm has not complied with the mining law but Minister Jose Leido of the Ministry of Natural Resources has reportedly countered that "MEC has satisfactorily complied with all government provisions."

Will the tribesmen's cry for justice be heard?

was inadequate and vague. The UP BLISS is a clear case of "implementation before planning," Romero added with resulting inconsistencies as to building size and location. The project is admittedly being rushed, he said, with P1-M already reserved for each of the 24 buildings, 18 of which are now being constructed.

WHAT BLISS?

BLISS employees insist on the success of the project, a feeling prevailing within the ministry of human settlements. BLISS personnel Lopez, Geaga, Enriquez and Castaneda, UP alumni all, professed their belief in the project, what it can achieve and its thrust of "social commitment to the people."

It remains to be seen whether BLISS is the final answer to the country's housing problem in particular, and poverty situation in general. However worthy and sensible its objectives appear in paper, much more sense and value must in practice be observed in BLISS.

In UP, the BLISS community will soon become an integral part of the university system. Whether the housing area will become an eyesore is not so consequential an issue as who really stands to benefit from the government's housing projects. Worse, attempts at correcting the dismal poverty condition in the country may not at all read and operate beyond paper. Still worst, an idyllic community (civilian, para-military, military) may soon become nestled within an academic community.

**"IT'S ALL RIGHT
TO BE EFFICIENT,
BUT IT'S BETTER
TO BE FREE."**

President Marcos

man would offer his Sto. Niño wrapped in a newspaper for "free". But later, the man would insist on asking for "donation" the amount of which ranges from P2.95 to P4.98 per person.

To make their operation appear somewhat credible, these glib-tongued men would even ask their victim to give their names and addresses for future references.

The group had been in the underpass for the past few weeks. Some students complain that these men are so insistent in asking "donations" that they (students) have no choice but give in to the "pleadings."

—G. REFRACTION

Republika ng Pilipinas
HUKUMANG PANGKABATAAN AT PAGSASAMA.
HANG PANTAHANAN
(Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court)
Lungsod Quezon

IN THE MATTER OF THE
PETITION FOR ADOPTION
OF MICHAEL ANTONIO
AQUINO, also known as
MICHAEL ANTONIO
AQUINO MAGSAYSAY,
SP. PROC. NO. QG-00884
RAYMOND MAGSAYSAY
and MILAGROS AQUINO.
MAGSAYSAY,

Petitioners.

x — — — — x

ORDER

The spouses, Raymond Magsaysay, filed herein verified petition on May 8, 1979, praying that after due notice, publication and hearing, the minor, Michael Antonio Aquino, be declared their child by adoption.

It is alleged that the minor sought to be adopted was born on February 23, 1973 to Milagros Aquino and an unidentified father without the benefit of marriage; that minor's natural father had abandoned his mother even before his birth; that his consent cannot be obtained since his present whereabouts are unknown; that minor has no property of his own; that petitioners have all the qualifications and none of the disqualifications to adopt.

WHEREFORE, it is hereby ordered that herein petition be set for hearing on July 6, 1979 at 8:30 o'clock in the morning, before this Court sitting at the 4th floor, New City Hall, Diliman, Quezon City. Notice is hereby given that anyone who has objections to the petition should file, on or before the date of hearing his opposition thereto, with the statement of the grounds therefor.

Let this Order be published at the expense of the petitioners once a week for three (3) consecutive weeks with the last publication being made not later than June 23, 1979, or at least two (2) weeks before the hearing, in the "WE" For the Young Filipino, a newspaper of general circulation in Quezon City, in accordance with Presidential Decree No. 1079.

Let copies of this Order and the petition with its annexes be served on the Office of the Solicitor General, and the Director, Bureau of Family and Child Welfare, Ministry of Social Services and Development. The latter is hereby directed to conduct a social case study on the

Needed: Push for Miss Manila tilt

MANILA — Some two weeks after the launching of the "Miss Manila '79" beauty - and intelligence contest, only 11 candidates have been entered.

Considering that the prizes are most attractive, it seems strange that only a meager number of beautiful Manilaños should have joined the tilt.

The reason behind this perplexing development could not be ascribed to the lack of beautiful girls in the city.

What is more likely is that the contest has not been given the push and the publicity that it deserves. Perhaps, the general public should be informed of these facts about the tilt:

1. That any girl, 18 to 25 years old, who is either studying, working or residing in Manila is qualified to participate;
2. That the talent scout of either the winner or any of the two runners-up is entitled to a prize of P2,000; and
3. That Miss Manila '79 will receive a cash prize of P10,000, a free trip to America, a chance to work as Manila's receptionist at a monthly honorarium of P1,000 a month, plus other prizes. The two runners-up will also be given free trip and cash prizes.

There are thousands upon thousands of beautiful, poised and intelligent girls, aged 18 to 25, who are either residing in Manila, working in a government or private office in Manila, or studying in one of the schools and colleges in Manila.

For every such girl, there are many admirers, suitors, friends, acquaintances or neighbors who would be only too happy



Mayor BAGATSING

to nominate her for the contest and who, if their entries are among the first three winners, stand to get a talent scout prize of P2,000.

All that is needed, therefore, is to give the affair the publicity it needs — in press, radio, television and by posters and handbills.

Since the nomination will close on June 6, there is yet time for the talent scout to enter their candidates. All they need to do is to go to the office of the Miss Manila '79 contest on the second floor of the City Hall and to get the necessary information, including the nomination form.

Until last Friday afternoon, 11 girls have been nominated for the contest: D'Armarish A. Asprah, Raquel Yumang, Susana Sincaban, Ma. Luisa Cruz, Beatriz J. Gregorio, Catherine S. Sanchez, Flora L. Mantillas, Nella H. Villamin, Agnes M. Villamin, Babie A. Damasco, and Ma. Elsa Estrada.

STUDENTS SET

(from page 1)

The authority to raise school fees was granted by President Marcos last March in a memorandum to Education and Culture Minister Juan L. Manuel.

The memorandum provides for an across-the-board increase of 10% for all private schools wherein the current approved school fees for one term is over P300 or more than P15 per unit.

It also provides that increases more than 10% but not exceeding 15% for quality and priority programs should be dealt with on a case-to-case basis.

In opposing the tuition

petitioners and minor sought to be adopted within thirty (30) days from receipt hereof; to submit a report thereon at least one (1) week before the hearing; and to be present on the date and time of hearing stated above.

SO ORDERED.
Quezon City, Philippines,
May 23, 1979.

LEONOR INES LUCIANO
Presiding Judge

June 2, 9, 16, 1979

fee hike, the University of the East's student publication "Dawn" pointed out that there has been no substantial improvement in school facilities in spite of the earlier fee increases. It editorialized: "P.D. 451 specially provides for this, but the 28 percent of the incremental proceeds supposed to be spent for institutional development has yet to be manifested in most schools which were granted fee increases last year before President Marcos froze all tuition fee hike applications last year."

On the other hand, the League of Filipino Students Foundation (LFS) has released a manifesto urging students to be militant in opposing the tuition fee hike. The manifesto in Filipino is published on page 8 of this issue.



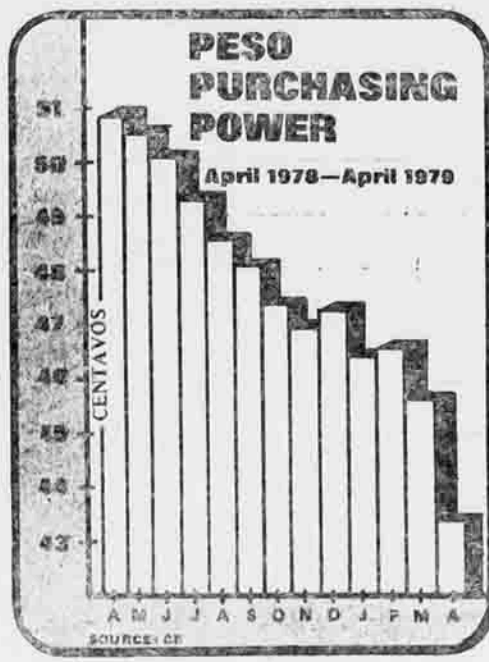
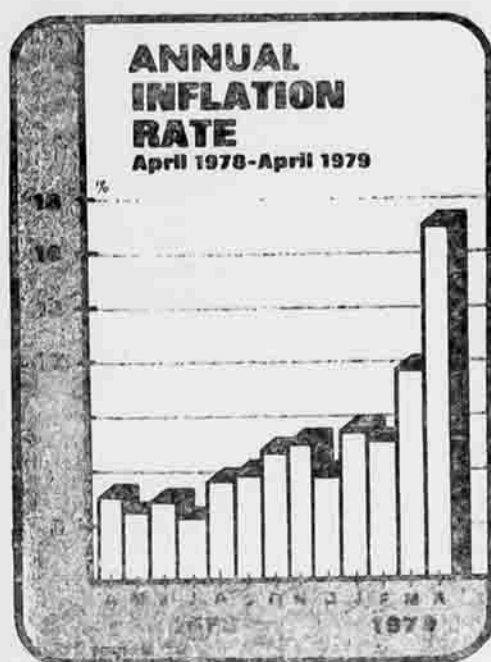
DEED OF EXTRAJUDICIAL SETTLEMENT WITH ABSOLUTE SALE

Notice is hereby given that the estate of Crisanta Dayego Vda. de Baguino who died in Quezon City on August 24, 1972, consisting of three parcels of land situated at Sta. Maria, Bulacan and covered by T.C.T. Nos. T-130498, T-62299 and T-62301 has been extra-judicially settled by her heirs in an instrument executed before Notary Public Carlito V. Sembrano on May 29, 1979 in Manila as Doc. No. 82; Page No. 28; Book No. X; Series of 1979, of said Notary Public.

June 2, 9, 16, 1979

Halaga ng piso **BUMAGSAK!**

ni JAKE TUAZON



Times Journal

Ang mga lokal na mamimili ay patuloy na magpasuray-suray dahil sa pagtaas ng mga pangunahing pangangailangan. Inulat ng Banko Sentral noong nakaraang linggo na ang "inflation rate" ay umabot na sa napakataas na 17 por siyento — humigit kumulang sa 6 na por siyento na mataas kaysa nakaraang dalawang buwan.

Ipinakita din sa nasa-bing lathala na ang halaga ng piso ngayon ay bumaba sa 43.44 sentimos na lamang. Ang halaga nito noong nakaraang taon ay 50.84 sentimos.

Ang resulta ay nagsasa-

ad na ang halaga ng pangunahing bilihin ay umakyat hanggang 17 por siyento noong nakaraang Abril. Ang halaga ng kakanin ay siyang nagtala ng pinakamataas na karagdagan — 20.29 por siyento.

Sa pangyayaring ito, ang mamimili ay dapat maghanda para sa karagdagan kahirapan dahil sa nalalapit na pagbubukas ng paaralan. Nauna na rito ang Meralco sa pagpapahayag ng bagong markahan ukol sa paggamit ng elektrisidad simula sa Hunyo.

Ang pagbabago ng halaga sangayon sa Meralco na lumabas sa mga pahayagan ay 3.09 sentimos per kilowatt hour para sa ilang appektadong mamimili. Si nabi ng Meralco na ang pagtataas na ginawa ay dahil sa mataas na singil ng National Power Corporation. Ang markahan ng NPC ay tumaas ng 2.5 sentimos per kilowatt hour dahil sa pagtataas ng halaga ng langis na ginawa ng OPEC.

Sa naturang lathala na rin, sinabi ng Meralco na 540,000 sa kabuuang ₱20,000 ang libre sa pagtataas na ito. Ito ay ang mga sumusunod: pantaha-

wang maalis ito sa ating bansa sa paraang mapayapa at huwag matulad sa mga diktador na sinapit ang madilim na landas upang ititik sa kasaysayan na pawang ganid at mapangalipin ng kaisipan.

Sinabi ni Abraham Lincoln, "Maaari mong linlangin ang ilang tao sa lahat ng panahon, at lahat ng tao sa ilang panahon ngunit hindi mo malililang ang lahat ng tao sa lahat ng panahon."

Gumagalang,
LUCIO LIBAO DE GALA
1880 Trinidad Rizal
Herbosa, Tondo, Manila

Pagsakal sa ekonomiya

(Salin sa Pilipino mula sa position paper ng College Editors' Guild of the Philippines, Metro Manila Chapter).

UNANG LABAS

Ang katuwiran na ang halaga ay tumataas sa lahat ng lugar at tayo ay wala ng magagawa ukol dito ay isang alamat, sa madaling salita, ito ay hindi totoo. Ang halaga ay tumataas, sapagkat higit na maraming salapi ang nakakalat at ang mga paninda o produktong ay kakaunti. Kung maraming salapi ang nasa sirkulasyon at walang kaukulang pagtaas o pagdami ang mga bilihin o paninda, ang halaga ay tataas. Samakatuwid, ang dahilan ng "inflation" dito ay pangloob na suliranin. Hindi ito bunga ng pagkakahawa o pagkakadamay sa naganap na inflation sa ibang panig ng mundo.

Bakit marami ang salaping umiikot at kakaunti ang mga bilihin at produktong sa pamilihan? Mala-

laman natin na ang dahilan sa suliranin ito ay ang napakalaking pagkamali ng kasaysayan. Kung sasalan ang pagkabasan ay isang nakamamataay na kahangalan: Pinahintulutan natin ang Estados Unidos na pangibabaw ang ating kabuhayan o ekonomiya at ginawa tayong isang nasasakupan na ang ekonomiya ay sunud-sunuran sa kanilang patakaran.

PAGKAKAMALI

Ang unang pagkakamali ay ng ating pahintulutan ang Amerikano na gawin ang Pilipino na palagiang prodyuser ng ani o produktong iluluwas (products for exports). Sa kanilang 50 taong pananakop, ang Amerikano ay pinaghatid ang kabuhayan o ekonomiya sa maraming ba-

gay-bagay pangagrikultura na kakailanganin ng ekonomiya ng Estados Unidos. Ang ating kabuhayan hanggang ngayon ay hindi nagbago. Ang resulta nito ay kulang ang produktong sa ating sariling pangangailangan. Ang lupain at puhunan o kapital na dapat ilaan para sa ating sariling pangangailangan ay ginagamit sa mga paggawa o produksiyon para iluwas (export) at ipagbili sa ibang bansa. Ang mga mayamang mayari ng lupa ay ayaw ipagbili ang kanilang produktong sa lokal na pamilihan na kung saan ang halaga ay mababa, bagkus ito ay kanilang ipinagbibili sa labas ng bansa kung ang pangangailangan dito ay mahigpit. Kung minsan, ang bahagi ng kanilang produktong ay ipinagbibili dito, ngunit ito ay nangyayari lamang kung ang presyo ay kanilang itataas upang makahanap sa halaga ng ibinabayad ng taga-ibang bansa.

(MAY KARUGTONG)

PAHAYAG

Mga estudyante tutol sa pagtaas ng tuition

Sa isang sistema ng pribadong edukasyong inuudyukan ng hangaring magkamal ng pinakamalaking tubo, hindi katakatakang magpalago ng kita ang mga komersiyanteng edukador at ipasa sa mga mag-aaral at mamamayan ang bigat ng halaga ng edukasyon.

Sa isang sistema ng pribadong edukasyong inuudyukan ng hangaring magkamal ng pinakamalaking tubo, hindi katakatakang magpalago ng kita ang mga komersiyanteng edukador at ipasa sa mga mag-aaral at mamamayan ang bigat ng halaga ng edukasyon.

Noong 1977, pinayagang magtaas ng tuition fee ang mga paaralan sa kabila ng mahigpit na protesta ng mga mag-aaral at kanilang mga magulang. Nasaan ngayon ang 60% ng dagdag matrikula na dapat mapunta sa pagtaas ng sahod ng mga guro at empleyado ng mga paaralan. Kailangan pang makita ang 28% na naturang dagdag sa anyo ng pagsasaayos o pagbabago ng mga pasilidad sa paaralan tulad ng laboratoriyong at aklatan, scholarships, atbp. Sa takbo ng pangyayari, nilamon ng "return of investments" (12% ng dagdag sa matrikula) ang 88% benepisyong dapat sanang matamo ng mga

guro, kawani, at mag-aaral mula sa pagtaas ng tuition fee.

Kung ang anumang pagtaas ng tuition fee ay inuudyukan ng lantay na kapitalistang motibo, narapat itong tapatan ng makatarungan at militanteng pagtutol ng mga mag-aaral sampu ng lahat ng mamamayan.

Walang demokratikong konsultasyon

Ayon sa "Revised Implementing Rules for PD 451" na gumagabay sa pagtataas ng tuition fee, may karapatan ang mga mag-aaral at ang kanilang mga magulang sa isang konsultasyon hinggil sa anumang balak na pagtataas ng singil sa matrikula. Subalit, "imnungkahi" ng nasabing dekreto na konsultahin lamang yao ng mga "heads of duly recognized student associations, fraternities, sororities, or other recognized student organizations."

Matuto sa karanasan; pahigpitin ang pagkakaisa

Umasa tayo sa sariling pagkilos at matibay na pagkakaisa tungo sa tagumpay. Ito ang pangunahing aral na napulot natin sa kampanya laban

sa tuition fee hike noong 1977. Ang itinayong organisasyon ng mga mag-aaral, ang Alyansa ng Mag-aaral Laban sa Pagtaas ng Tuition Fee, ang naging epektibong daluyan ng ating mga aksyon laban sa di-makatarungang pagtaas ng matrikula.

Nakatala sa kasaysayan na ang protesta ng daan-libong mag-aaral ang nagbunga ng konkretong tagumpay sa anyong roll-back at refund sa Adamson University, Araneta University at Pamantasan ng Pilipinas, at ng freeze sa lahat ng petisyon para sa pagtataas ng matrikula.

Itataas at itataas pilit ang tuition fee. At sa muling pagtaas nito, ibayong pagpupunyagi sa pagbubuo ng ating pagkakaisa ang ilulunsad natin. Apektado man o hindi, ang nagkakaisang sektor ng mag-aaral sa lahat ng paaralan ang siyang magpapasya sa tagumpay ng protesta laban sa anumang pagtaas ng matrikula. Higit sa lahat, ang katarungan ng ipinaglalaban nating mga mag-aaral ang siyang tiyak sa ating pagwawagi. — League of Filipino Students

MULA SA MASA

WALANG MARTIAL LAW NA NAGTATAGUMPAY

Tumpak lamang na hilingin ng taong bayan kay rangulong Marcos na alisin ang martial law at ibalik sa daing normal na kalagayan ang bansa.

Ang kasalukuyang pangitain nito ay hindi naiiba sa mga bansa na pinagmaharian ng mga diktador na humantong sa kalagim-lagim na katapusan.

Nang unang pairalin ito ni Haring Pharaoh ng Ehipto, ang Diyos ay napoot nilunod niya ang mga kawal nito sa dagat na Fula, binawian ng buhay ang unang anak na lalake ng Pharaoh at kinasihan si Moses na ilabas buhat sa Ehipto ang mga inaliping Israelitas. Taon 1,400 B.C. Pinaslang si Diktador Caesar, inagaw ang Roma ni Anthony. Taon 44 B.C. Nagwakas ang kapangyarihan ni Napoleon ng talunin siya ni Wellington sa battle of Waterloo, June 18, 1815 A.D. Pinaslang si Czar Alexander II ng Rusya ng mga nihilists, March 13, 1881 A.D.

Ganito ang isinasaad ng kasaysayan sa buhay ni Tsar Nicholas. "World War I demonstrated the corruptness and inefficiency of czarist regime. Disorders

broke out in Petrograd in March 1917, and, following the winning over Petrograd garrison March 11, the revolution was in full sway. Tsar Nicholas was forced to abdicate. 1917, Nov. 7, Russian Revolution, Bolsheviks under Nicolai Lenin, seized power."

Ang tungkol kay Mussolini, "On April 28, 1945, Benito Mussolini and Mistress Clara Petacci killed at Lake Como, 29 bodies exhibited in street of Milan." Kay Hitler, naman, "On April 29, 1945, in his air-raid bunker in Berlin, Adolf Hitler married Eva Braun. Martin Bormann was the bestman. Each of the wedding guests received a silver framed photograph of the Fuhrer and two cyanid capsules. Adolf Hitler committed suicide."

Sina Halle Selassie ng Ethiopia, Indira Gandhi ng India, Zulfikar Ali Bhutto ng Pakistan (binatay), Shahi Sha ng Iran, Idi Amin ng Uganda ay nangasawi at nangabigo sa kanilang martial law.

Sa dulong silangan, ang Pilipinas na lamang ang natalabi sa ilalim ng martial law ni Ginoong Ferdinand E. Marcos. Harina-

LET'S GIVE

FREEDOM

A CHANCE!